POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A COUNTER TO THE KNOW NORMING THORET.-The Yerk Tablet (Catholic) continues its recommendation, to the adopted citizens to vote only for those men for State officers who were not endersed by the Know Nothing State Convention at Utica. The following is the ticket which the ratlet recommends:-

For Judge of the Court of Appeals .- Alexander S. John retary of State.- Dias W. Leavenworth, reput

cati.

For Comptroller.—Sanferd E. Church, democrat.

For Treasurer.— Sanc V. Vanderpoel, democrat.

For Attorney General.—Lyman Tremain, democrat.

For State Engineer and Surveyor.—Orville W. Storey,

Canal Commissioner. - Ogden N. Chapin, repub-

For State Prison Inspector .- David P. Forrest, repub-For Clerk of Court of Appeals. - John L. Lewis, Jr. CHALLENGE TO STUMP THE STATE -Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, the democratic candidate for Governor of Massa-ahusetts, has signified his willingness to stump the State

democratic organ and an advocate of Hunter's nomina tion at Charleston, asserts that Wise stands no chance

name of the black republican candidate for Attorney Gen-eral wrong. It is Charles G. Myers. Great care should be taken in printing the ballots that every name is given correctly. The omission or addition of a single letter in

his shrewdly suspected that the republicans are playing the deep game in this State in connection with the next Presidency. As under existing circumstances they have no chance of carrying a Southern State in 1860, it is suggested that they elected Mr. Ten Eyck, a slaveholder, to the United States Senate for the purpose of operating in Congress in the event of the election being thrown in the Bouse; and that they wish to elect Mr. Olden, who made his fortune by slave labor at the South, for the purpose of backing up fron Eyck, and as a proof of their liberal sympathy. This is also intended by the leaders to give Dayon a show for the Cabinet at least, should Seward succeed.

SOUTHERN OPINIONS OF DOUGLAS .- The Hon. Eli Shor er, M. C., from Alabama, says..... Douglas is a great man in many senses of the word—great in talent, in ora-tory, in ambition, and in treason to the South and his old y, which has showered its honors upon him; but he find that the State rights democratic party is far ter than himself—he stands not a shadow of chance for the nomination at Charleston. I would as soon expect to see that Convention nomi-nate Seward, Hale or Giddings, as Douglas. I would for one of them as soon as I would vote for The Mebile Register, however, thinks that "at

and eventually the acquiescence of the others."

This Charleston Convention.—The Louisville Courier, anti-Donglas organ, thus reveals the scheme by which it ex peets the South to control the Charleston Presidential Con

receive the vote of the majority of the Southern States

vention:—

Delegates have already been appointed by several of the Morthern States to the Charleston Convention. The preferences of the delegations are not certainly known, but enough is known to show that the North will not be a unit for any aspirant. From several Northern States there will be two sets of delegations. New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois will probably send duble delegations. These delegations will be excluded from the Couvention until their claims are examined and determined on, and in the meantime the delegation from the Southern States, having a decided majority, will probably go to work, pass the "two-thirds rule," and thereby virtually control the Convention.

candidate for Congress in the Columbus (Ga.) district, re selved ninety-two votes in that city.

AN ELECTION INCIDENT .- The Savannah Republican give the following election incident, as occurring at the recent lection in that State:-

In a certain county in our State the late election was very close, and in order to carry it for the democracy, the aid of about one hundred, some say a hundred and twenty, votes of the "vote early and vote often" class were called in, or rather bought in, to secure the desired result. These had been "caged" for a day or two previous to the time when they should "exercise the percegative of freemen." When the wagons and the purchaser of the votes arrived to convey the patriots to a remote precinct to cast their suffrages, where they would be free from unpleasant interferences, the most of them were sober and ready to make as much out of the occasion as possible. Five dollars was the price per head, and as possible. Five dollars was the price per head, and as such voter got into the wagon the amount was paid to him. The buyer soon found that he had paid for considerably more than one wagon load, and yet the wagon was comparatively empty. Such a singular state of affairs led him to an investigation, when he found that as the "freeman" would get into the wagon from one side, after hay no received his five dollars, he would jump out at the other and come around to be paid over again. One individual had obtained \$15 in this way.

Court of General Sessions.

INTERESTING PERJURY CASE—ANOTHER DOG CASH, ETC., ETC. dicted for perjury, was set down for to-day, but when his name was called he failed to answer and the Court order ed his bail to be forfeited, which was done and the witnesses for the prosecution were discharged. The circum. the time John B. Mott, the alleged defaulter of the Union Bank, was arrested, Mr. Sackett presented himself as nan for Mott, swearing that he was worth in real estate and other property between \$40,000 and \$50,000, the bail required being \$10,000. Recorder Barnard took pains to search the records carefully, and the result of the examination showed that Sackett was worth nothing His Honor then took steps to have Sackett indicted by the Grand Jury, and on being arrested he furnished the requisite amount of bail, which was \$10,000. Mr. Samuel E. Briggs became his surety, and he will now be compelled to pay the above amount to the Clerk of the Court.
Judge Russell was in attendance, before whom the case
was to be tried, the Recorder, of course, being the principal witness for the prosecution. Late in the afternoon Mr. Sackett was arrested and committed to the Tombe

without ball.

AN ASSAULT BY A SCHOOL OFFICER.

Thomas Farrell, said to be a Saxth ward school officer, who was indicted for an assault with intent to do bodily harm, pleaded guilty to an assault and battery, and, at the request of the complainant, who was not desirous of prosecuting, he was fined \$25.

Thomas Hadden, a sailor's boarding house keeper, who was convicted of assaulting a Jack Tar, was fined \$25. He was afflicted with crysipelas, and his face presented a shocking spectacle. Were it not for his afflicted condition, the Recorder would have imprisoned him in the Penitentiary.

Son, the Recorder would have imprisoned him in the Peniseulary.

A FURIOUS DRIVER DISCHARGED.

Joseph Badentistel was piaced on trial, charged with assaulting Elizabeth Redelican, who resides at 134 Suffolk street, on the unitd of January, he having drove a batchar's cart at a furious rate through the Bowery and Hester streets, and ran over several parties. In consequence of the absence of Miss Redelican, the prosecution was abandoned and the accused discharged.

The District Attorney also abandoned an infetment found against Patrick Bohaman, for receing stolen goods. Wm. Barden stole \$30 worth of copper, the property of Jacob Hoppech, and it was alleged that the accused had purchased it knowing it to have been stolen.

Exampled, a respectable looking man, was placed as trial charged with stealing a Scotch terrier, the property of Jeronymus Underhill. Our readers will remember that in the month of July counsel for Mr. Campbell served to quash the indistment on the ground that dogs were not the subject of larceny. After elaborate argument Judge Russell rendered an able decision (which was published in the Hazaldo), to the effect that dogs were property, and the stealing of them an indictable offence.

The complainant was the first winess. He testified that he resided at 435 Tenth street; that ricout the 29th of October he loot a dog, which was kept in a stable, which he saw the dog in his store he refused to give tup: it had a collar on, which was worth \$1. On his crocs-examination Mr. Underhill said that he had the dog over three years; that he pad nothing for it, but that it was given him by a man named Gagan; he had lost the dog once, fout found it again.

The defendant offered to give back the dog; if Mr. U.

that he paid nothing for it, but that it was given him by man named Gagan; he had lost the dog once, but found it sagain.

The defendant offered to give back the dog if Mr. U. gave him \$5, which he said he paid to two boys.

John Catheart, who kept Mr. Underhill's stables, deposed that on the night the dog was stolen she was tocked up in the stable; some time before that he took her to a dog, at which time she was stolen from his side.

The defence preved a different state of facts. Michael Munsell said he did business on the corner of Severth street and avenue b; that he knew the dog in question; and that he took it from two boys in the street and these as with the dog first, admitted that he took it from two boys in the street and these saw the dog first, admitted that he took it into his store and kept it for a few days behind the counter; she had pups, and he heard that she was a good rat eatcher. Mr. Stodgwick subjected that she was a good rat eatcher. Mr. Stodgwick subjected his she was a good rat eatcher. Mr. Stodgwick subjected his she was a good rat eatcher. Mr. Song, and contended in his address to the jury that he swore falsely. "Johnny" Grisves the well known dealer in canine flosh, was the last witness, and he gave it as his matured and debborate opinion shad Mr. Underhill's dog was worth only \$5 60. The jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned with a verdict of "Gully of petit larcenty," Mr. Sedgwick suggested that the defendant should be confined till be made restutation to the complainant "Mill," continued Mr. S., "he return the dog."

The Recorder (interrupting)—And the pups, too? (Laughter.)

(Laughter.)

His Honor directed an officer to take Mr. Campbell into existedy and bring him into court in the morning. The Court instinated that if the dog were returned he would impose a very light sentence.

News from Liberia.

By the arrival at Saltimore from Liberia on the 6th wast of the Mary C. Stevens ample despatches have been received by the American Comization Society from this republic. H. W. Jennis, the Society's agent, mentions the arrival of the Rebocca on the 2d July with forty one emirable, of the McDonogh entalety of the Meady of the 1th, with thirty three; and on the 13th of the good ship may Gereime Stevens, with mostly including ands. Most of these are comfortably established at the interior settlement of Careysburg.

The Stevens will sail for Liberia on the first of next month, and we are desired to say that applications for passage should be made immediately to the Rev. William McLain, financial secretary of the society, of this city, or to br. James Hall, Color action office, Baltimore Muny of our readers will be granted to know that the writer of the following letter is of pure African blood, and was taken by his parents from Maryland to Africa when a little child, and that for his education and present high position he is exclusively indebted to the institutions of Liberia. He has recently been elected for the third time to the Press'ency of that republic—

Lineaux Government Agency August 1, 1859.

Lungancy for theat republic—

ON BROBERY, August 1, 1859.

Raffords are much pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 6th and 10th May, with accompanying documents from the Smitheonian Institute. The bark Mendi arrived at Monrova on the 12th, and the shovens on the 18th of July. Our minds were much relieved on the arrival of the Mendy, when we beared for the first of a total lors, which we had from her delay strong on the state of a total lors, which we had from her delay strong on prehended. You will have no doubt learned ore this reaches you of the safe arrival of the ship Rebecca, from New Orleans, and the comfortable location of the emirants by her at Carcysburg. I rejoice to learn that your society has obtained a part of the McDonogh lagacy. Our government has taken in hand the matter of road construction from the river to Carcysburg. It would have been hearly completed before this but for the fact that I feel determined, if practicable, to have the bridges constructed of stone, and arche, instead of wood. The fact meet there or four yours, and thus baddes intonvenient, keep up a continual expense for repairs. Our government, as you have no doubt seen, has appropriated a thousand dollars towards it. We are willing to do all we can to facilitate your operations, which is but building up our country. But you are aware that we are poor. Though powerty, if not the result of delinquency is no diagrace, yet it is very monweined. You rightly adjudged that the resolution for opening a safe passage at all seasons through the rapids up to St. John's had primarily in view the facilitation of transportation to the New Jersey settlement. Had it no been for my entring exclaisively into public his location to the state had a proper to the proper set of the

ness.

AUGUST 25.—I arrived home on the 23d, and found you favor by the Palmas awaiting me.

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

The Louisiana Vigilance Committees.
The Vigilants of the interior parishes of Louisiana do not appear to have suspended their operations. The Attakapas Register of the 1st inst. has the following notice of their late proceedings:

their late proceedings:—
By a letter received in this village from parties in Vermillionville, we learn that the Vigilant Committee of Lafayette parish committed a most horrible murder on Sunday
night last, at about midight, upon the person of Mr. Ber
nard Laconture, in Cote Gelee. Mr. Laconture was one of
the proscribed and had been forced to leave about a month
since, but from the representations in the papers that the the proscribed and had been forced to leave about a month since, but from the representations in the papers that the Governor had disbanded the Vigilants, was induced to return for the purpose of settling up his business and removing his family. About midnight the house was surrounded by Vigilants, and he was ordered to open the door; he refused; the door was then broken open, conflict then ensued and Laconture was shot in the pit of the stomach and through the head, the ball entering the brain and penetrating to the back of the head. After the commission of the deed the Vigilants left the house, and as they rode off discharged their pleces at the windows of the house endangering the lives of the inmates, consisting of a number of females and children. The mother-in-law of Mr. Laconture in the morning proceeded to the town of Vermilion with for the purpose of making an affidavit before the magistrate and obtaining writs of arrest against the murderers, but no magistrate would receive her statement. She then applied to the Coroner to hold an inquest and elicit the facts attending the murder, but was told that he had resigned his commission and could not act. Finding it impossible to obtain justice or to secure the means of redress of the sworn officers of the law, she returned home. That Mr. Laconture had no intention of remaining is evident from the fact that he had sold his property, taking notes therefor, and had converted the notes into money by discounting them.

The extent of the terror that pervades the population is

for, and had converted the notes into money by discounting them.

The extent of the terror that pervades the population is illustrated by the following additional extract, which we make from the Register:—

From what we can learn through persons from the Vigiliant Districts, not residents, but travellers, the population are completely terror-stricken, and anarchy in its most hideous form strides over the land. A gentleman relates that, a few days since, while riding through the prairie in company with another gentleman, and being thirsty, they rode up to a house for the purpose of asking thirsty, they rode up to a house for the purpose of asking thoused and barred the doors, and refused to open them or hold any communication with them; that, finding it impossible to obtain water from the house, they rode up to the well, and, on looking into it, they were astonished to find a number of terror-stricken children secreted therein. We give this but as a singlefinstance to corroborate the statement that a complete state of anarchay prevails.

The Franklih (I.a.) Banner of the list inst. publishes a

vails.

The Frankith (La.) Banner of the lat inst. publishes communication from two highly respectable citizens. Vermillionville, descriptive of the cruel and harbarout treatment of citizens of that place by the Vigilan Committees.—

Vermillionville, descriptive of the cruel and harbarous treatment of citizens of that place by the Vigilance Committees—millies are said to be in a suffering condition for the want of the necessaries of life, by the action of the Vigilants. One man was taken from the side of his dying child—having jest his wife only a week before—his hands tied, but subsequently lot off on learning that he was not guilty of any crime. Another man who had been driven away was on his return, supposing that his life would be safe, and put up at the house of his mother in law. At midnight the house was surrounded by the Vigilants and admission demanded. This being refused they broke open the door with an axe, and demanded their intended victum who had secreted himself in the second story. The house was occupied by seven women and eleven children. The Vigilants rushed up stairs, armed with gans, pistols, &c. The lady of the house had the order "fire" group, and her sen-in-law fell dead on the spot, receiving a full charge of shot in his face, a bail in his chin, which traversed his head, and another ball in the pit of his stomach. After the Vigilants left the house, and as the mother in-law was in the act of lifting the body of the dead man, they fired into the window, the balls coming near histing plant in the head. This was on Saturday night, and on Monday morning she came to town to make an affidavit against the parties, but could find no officer having sufficent courage to issue a warrant. An unofonding boy of fourteen years was dreadfully whipped by the Vigilants. Nor was this all. Dr. C. H. Wagner, late a Justice of the Peace, and Coroner of the parish, was whipped in a most truel manner, without having committed the least shadow of an offency, the charge against him being, that upon the oaths of threy American entirens, he had ordered the arrest of one of the captains of the Vigilants.

Exonuous Recurrs or Warat.—The Beffalo Dealy Express reports the "secepts of wheat by lake at that porturing the first wask of October at 1,355,530 bathels. This is without a par wilel. Indeed, it far exceeds the recepts of an entire m with in any year until September, 1855, with the single exception of the mouth of June in

	7, . the following figures show:-
47. June	1,477.800
47, October	1,012,000
18, October	
50, October	1,069,300
53, September	
53. October.	
54, November	
55, September	

Facts and Hints to Men of Business. TO THE SDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The actual amount of specie in the banks on Monda

ocraing was under eighteen millions. The expected California remittance of two millions will probably be exceeded by the amount of specie shipped to

Europe this week.

The country has been so drained of gold by the city of New York, that little can be expected from that source of

supply.

The large shipments of specie ast week were caused by large cash receipts from the importers, to pay time purchases of exchange made from the foreign banking firms in July and August. These time purchases are made on forty to forty-five days time. The importers are in funds to pay these time purchases of exchange by receipts of cash from the late auction sales. These cash receipts from the auctioneers have enabled importers to meet their payments without asking the usual amount of discounts from the banks, and made them quite indeeding of the money market.

Banks and capitalists have, in consequence, sin been compelled to deal with three or four shrewd auction eers as borrowers, instead of about one to two hundre importers. The result has been that all first class bor-rowers have had decidedly the vantage ground in money

otherwise have been by these causes, and also by the readiness with which foreign bankers were willing to

readiness with which love rates.

The shipments of specie will continue at the rate of shout two millions a week till December.

The amount of specie shipped last week was increased in consequence of private letters per Persia, advising it, simply as a prudential, cautionary proceeding, and is not likely to affect unfavorably the New York market.

The newspaper cause assigned, attributing it to the in-creased rates for marine insurance, was wrong. The

The newspaper cause assigned, attributing it to the increased rates for marine insurance, was wrong. The large shippers do not insure. The large shippers did not send one dollar more in consequence of extra marine risk.

The foreign bankers are using every means in their power to keep the money market in New York easy, and free from excitement. They are liberally seiling 60 days exchange on time, and granting four months credite on business paper.

This process is virtually giving America an extension of 60 days or four months on the payments falling due on the importations made in the spring.

The shortest credit on which importers buy from Europe is four months from date of shipment. houses in A I credit buy on six moths. Payment in gold or produce by America for the fall import does not begin before December. Remittances fall due monthly, in about the amounts entered at our Custom House.

The average loss on dry goods sold at anotice this fall is not less than 30 per cent. Prices at private sale were a shade better, chiefly caused by extended credit. The last Southern buyers left New York on Monday, Sept. 5.

The North Carolina trade, and the home trade, are the early buyers doing anything.

The strong Western houses are shipping nothing but demestics, and say duey have no orders to duplicate any of the few foreign goods they bought in July and August. They seem determined to keep their stocks small until their customers pay up. They say there are no payments of any amount being yet received for the goods sold by them in the spring.

The Western and Northwestern States that are in a bad position are Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa. They are are paying nothing on spring purchases. Missouri is flourishing. The Utah war, and Kansas, and Pike's Peak, and overland to California, and the rumors of these things have brought numbers to \$1. Louis and right through the panic, and often caused large trade and cash receipts. Property in \$1. Louis has risen immensely in price, and many old m

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.
Oct. 14.—Will of James P. Allaire.—Testimony in this case, which is very voluminous, has been finally closed, and the case submitted to the Surrogate for decision.

After arguments by the respective counsel of the parties, which has occupied the Court for the last three days, the counsel went over the last few years of the testator's life in detail, referring to all the facts and circumstances of his personal affairs as developed by the evidence, sho my the influence operating on him as suggestive of the metives influencing his mind in making the will offered for probate. The contestants have contented, through ludge Beebe, that the will was not properly executed, and that the forms required by the statute have not been compiled with, and insisted that the Surrogate should re-

alentine Hall,	**	44	ble	
. M. Leupp,	*	**	**************	
D. W. Catlin,	44	- 46	***************	
ames Stewart,	- 44	44	****************	
ane S. Lockwood	. 15	44	***************************************	
ord Gobde.	66	44		o
Ann E. Hamilton,	44	- "		
The following	wills 1	nave b	een admitted to pro	b
			roge, Robert Edward	

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14, 1859. The steamship Africa arrived this afternoon with dates from Liverpool to the 1st inst. Consols have not varied from the last quotation, being still 95% a %. The Bank reserv had increased £349,000, but money was in more active demand. The expected advance in breadstuffs has taken place at Liverpool, where all descriptions are quoted slightly higher, except corn, which is steady; but at Iondon, Barings quote the market very dull. At these central points the stocks on hand are very heavy, and the least advance caused heavy quantities to be offered for sale. Cotton is reported firm, with an improved tone. Provisions are dull. American securities unchanged. Further details of the news will be found under the usual

The money market continues to work very easily. There is not enough paper maturing to absorb the capital which effers, and four months' paper now goes easily at the legal rate. First class short paper cannot be bought above seven. The brokers are amply supplied at six per cent, and the established houses have money left with them at five.

Foreign exchange is still rather dull. The leading drawers ask 110 a 110%, but there is very little business doing, and the market rate cannot be said to be higher than 110, while there are good bills for sale below that figure. Francs range from 5.13% to 5.15 for 60 day bills, and 5.11% for short sight; but the demand is moderate. The steamers of to-morrow will take out the silver which arrived for England per North Star, and perhaps half a million in bullion consigned from this port; of this latter, one half or more will probably be in silver. Should the present case in the money market continue, it will be well to look for an advance in foreign exchange, and moreshipments of coin.

The following are the latest quotations of sight ex-The following are the latest quotations of signt exchange on New York at the cities mentioned:—
Chicago. I premium.
Cheinnati. 56 "
New Orleans. 120 "
Philadelphia 120 "
Boston. 110 "
The Stock Exchange was very dull this morning; with

out much change in prices; between the boards stocks were steady; in the afternoon there was a slight advance in some descriptions, the market closing firm. The gene ral feature of the market is an absence of outside specu lation and purchases for investment. As a general rule, the railroads are doing well; a few have not yet begun to improve upon last year's business, but the bulk of them are taking more money than they were last year, and are looking forward to a still better business when water travel ceases. These causes led, some thirty or forty days travel ceases. These causes sed, some thirty or torty days ago, to a pretty general advance in railroad stocks, and a partial revival of speculation on the Stock Exchange. Leading stocks advanced from 8 40 15 per cent. So considerable an advance in so abort a period of time tempted nearly all the operators for the rise to sell out and realize their profis. rators for the rise to sen out the properties.

Ever since then they have been waiting for an opportunity are the collection are collected. to renew their purchases, but the principal speculative stock—New York Central—has been held so steadily and about the highest point it has reached, that, in speculative point of view, it has not been a tempting pur chase, and its influence has deterred operators from buy-ing other stocks which have substantially reacted. At 80 per cent, Central cannot be described as very cheap-

even assuming that it pays 8 per cent dividends annually

for some time to come; for some allowance must be made

for the chances of a renewal of competition with the other trunk lines, for accidents, &c., &c. The present prospect of the market is, that the existing stuggishness will continue until either, on the one hand, Central falls enough t tempt new buyers into the market, or, on the other, till people generally become satisfied that it is worth more than 80, and buy it at present rates. To-day Central opened at 80, advanced to 80½, and closed at 80½ bid. Galena opened at 73¾, advanced ½, and closed at 74½ bid. Rock Island was in demand at 63½ a 64, closing at 64½ bid. Reading declined 1 per cent, and Michigan Gentral % per cent; the decline in both cases being due to the abundance of stock on the market and the want of any outside demand. In State stocks and railway bonds there was no change. The closing prices of the day were:—Virginia 6's, 94% a 94%; Missouri 6's, 84% a 84%; Canton Company, 17 a 17%; Cumberland Coal, 12% a 13; Pacific Mail, 74 a 74%; New York Central, 12% a 18; Pacific Mail, 74 a 74%; New York Central, 12% of the Pacific Mail, 12% of the Pacific Ceal, 12% a 13: Pacific Mail, 74 a 74%; New York Central, 80% a 86%; Erie, 5 a 5%; Hudson River, 35% a 36; Harlem, 9% a 9%; do. preferred, 36 a 36%; Reading, 38% a 38%; Michigan Central, 42% a 42%; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 43% a 43%; do. guaranteed, 16% a 16%; Panama, 120% a 121; Illinois Central, 68 a 683%; Galena and Chicago, 74% a 74%; Cleveland and Toledo, 20% a 50%; Chicago and Rock Island, 64% a 64%; Illinois Central 78. 85 a 653%.

Central 7's, 86 a 85%.

The dry goods import continues large, though this week the entries fall slightly below those of 1857. The round figures are, this year, entries to the extent of \$1,000,000, against \$700,000 same week last year, and \$1 100 008 same week of 1857; making the total import entry to date this year \$95,900,000, against \$49,000,000 to same date last year, and \$83,000,000 to same date in 1857. The mount thrown on the market this year is equal to the

import entry; in 1807 it was not minous less. The sto	
held over this fall in this cay will necessarily be ve	ry
large of all con of some a real of the same and real	-3
The business of the Sab Treasury to-day was as f	ol-
lows:-	3
Total receipts	49
-For customs 68,000	00
Total payments 220,181	01
California drafts 54,000	00
Balance	47
The exchanges at the Clearing House this mornis	ng
amounted to \$20,105,889 63, and the balances to \$1,088,7	
The state of the s	m
37.	

The appeared tables will show the receipts at Chica for the week ending on Monday last, with the sources

supply and th						
RECEIPTS OF	FLOUR	OCTOB	ER 10.	ADDISON DOMES		THE REAL PROPERTY.
	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Ryc.	Barley.
Lake	. 265	-	-	Tako s a	-	-
Canal	. 574	19,408	5,434	22,255		1,792
G. and C		194,802		15,610	5,523	22,572
C. and R. I.		63,650		1,500	4,000	12,800
L C	. 3,659		17,460	16,424		10,200
C., B. and Q.	. 7,781			10,287	3,183	15,486
C. and N. W.	. 2,299	42,641	1,499	11,041	591	
C., A. and St	1. 4,034	12,100	2,040	5,364	HIE-	1,086
Total	32,392	523,349	51,382	82,148	14,592	65,719
Last year	.24,808	317,510	263,165	16,046	1,664	12,298
SHIPME	NTS FOR	THE WE	RE ENDE	NG OCK	DERR 10	W. Tour
Cleveland		14,000				
Buffalo	. 3,681	297,695	37,294	45,299	11,000	55,689
Oswego	•	82,700	-	-	-	-
Ogdensburg.	. 1,700	8,350	20,855			-
Other ports.	. 656		218	1,000		
Pt. Col		66,394	-	-	mr.	
Coling'd	. 5,229	718	1,821	-	HILL	-
Kingston		17,874	-	I Senior	ni ka	fo ac
Carol	. –	100	200		-	-
Total	.11,376	483,831	60,188	46,299	11,000	55,689
Last year	. 21,553	359,329	339,225	18,813	4 Y	10,000
The aggreg						
banks for the	month	of Septe	ember a	e as fo	Howe:-	Sept.

banks for the month of September 1. Liabilities. Resources. 2,394,801 | Capital | \$14,962,062 | Specie | \$2,394,801 | Circulation 7,110,173 | Real estate | 759,021 | Profits | 2,068,021 | Bank notes | 317,422 | Due by banks | 1,211,359 | Due by banks | 1,211,359 | Due State | 3,208,798 | Domes, exchange | 7,404,802 | Due State | 3,208,798 | Bonds | 1,067,455 | Stocks | 1,392,628 | Suspended debt | 1,454,811 | Branches | 1,537,805 | Due State | 281,473 | Other items | 919,065 |

Total......\$33,498,277 Total......\$33,498,677 As compared with the August statement, this shows an increase in discounts of \$114,202 29, a decrease in specie of \$277,278 73, in circulation of \$218,960 25, in foreign exchange of \$430,507 18, in domestic exchange of \$101, \$44 66, and in deposits of \$62,286 92. The totals of

Railroad Company show the earnings and expenses for the six months ending October 1 as follows:—

Out of the earnings the board declared a semi-annua dividend of 31/2 per cent. Annexed is a comparative statement of the earnings for the six months ending October 1, for two years:—

Increase in 1889...... \$38,746 82 gomery Advertiser says:—

From an examination of the report of the State Treasurer, which is now in the hands of the State printers, we find the entire receipts for the fiscal year of 1852-59 were \$1,327,235 90, and the disbursements \$685,586 90,

The Great Western Railroad of Canada, for the first week of October, earned:-
 Passengers
 \$9,518 95

 Freight and live stock
 19,716 00

 Mails and sundries
 1,674 77

ce in the Treasury on the 1s

The Michigan Central earned the first week of October:-\$56 67

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the week and since

January 1:—
For the Week. 1857. 1858. 1869.
Entered at the port... \$1,138,278 779,313 1,059,433
Threwn on market... 201,800 832,760 924,998
Since January 1.
Entered at the port... \$83,985,578 49,492,494 95,987,787
Thrown on market... 78,791,157 57,197,632 95,923,273
By the above table it will be seen that the entries of dry goods at this port for the past week were in excess of those for the same period last year, but less than they were for the same time in 1857, while the amounts thrown upon the market were in excess of those for the same periods in both the preceding years. Compared, however, with the figures for the past four or five weeks they show a decided decrease, as will be seen by the following

and the same of th		and the same of the
sa plant to inter-trapped on	Entries.	Thrown up
Beptember 10	. \$2,027.025	2,094
· 17	931,130	1.080
24	1.944,640	1 900
11 30	1,630,362	1,000
October 7		1,567,
	1,382,808	1,481
** 14	. 1,059,433	921,
Annound will be found told		100000000000000000000000000000000000000

exed will be found tables giving the classifi and value of the goods entered for consumption, warehoused and the withdrawals. Of the value of the goods entered, weellen fabrics amounted to \$153,958, cotton do. to \$91,616, silk do. to \$440,185, flax do. to \$134,971 and miscellaneous goods to \$56,473.— Carpeting. 118 Cloth 29 Worsteds. 32 24,987 16,690 12,886 770 42,823 6,611 3,846 3,811 3,759 Ribbons 30
Vestings 1
Plushes 2
Pongees 163
Laces 7
Velveta 2
S. & worsted 3
Silk & lucen 4
Braids & b. 3
Silk & cotton 9 Shawls.... Lastings.... Braids & b... Blankets... Hose..... Wors'd yarn Total......475 \$153,988 Otton—
Cottons... 166 \$30,317
Colored ... 90 27,033
E'd muslins. 2 2,166
Laces... 4 902
Holfdks... 12 973
Gloves ... 1 35 Straw g wds 105 \$28,114 Milinery... 7 2,041 Fea Ellowe's 8 2,100 Fea Kilowes 8
Cadhing ... 7
Lea gioves 4
Embreder's 17
Cot.,cuffs,vg 2
Manthias 1
Kid gloves 2
Corseis 2
Mathing 8
Outloth 12 2,322 5,870 9,908 405 460 2,513 Gloves 1 Spool 42 Hose 115 12,900 Total. 175 \$56,473 583 \$134,971 Woollens... Carpeting... Cloths.... Worsted.... cravats.... S. & w'rstd. Total \$6,607 Cot. & w'std Blankets 77 \$24,787 Total \$1,238 2,950 1,713 648 2,423 384 Cotton
Colored
Prints
Laces
Spool Total..... \$5.643 29 Miscellaneous-Embroid'rs. Matting . . . \$9,356 Total..... Vool—
Wooliens... 7
Carpeting... 84
Worsted... 33
Behaines... 10
Cot'n. & worst 22
Shawis... 3
Biankets... 17 \$1,019 10,218 1,207 5,193 4,424 1,310 441 \$3,129 12,919 10,642 1,751 6,581 802 2,262 Cottons.... Colored Prints..... Handk'fs... Total..... 176 \$23,812 \$38,086 lax— Lineus.... 175 \$27,224 Hand'kfs... 3 1,306 Lineu & cot. 33 5,481 Silk—
Silks....
Cravats
Piushes...
Shawis 1,151 246 1,202 1,966 2,279 247 1,610 211 \$33,911 Straw goods 107
Embroider's 28
Corsets.... 1
Matting ... 9 \$20,613 5,804 530 568 Total 19 \$11,413 \$27.515 Entered for consu 372 959 583 175 2.564 \$876.633 \$24,787 9,356 6,607 5,643 1,670 168 \$48,063 680 \$134,737 The export trade continues to be light. Depast week no shipments were made to Chihraviest exports were to South America and Indies. About \$15,000 in amount was sent to will also be noticed that fifty packages were sent pool, valued at \$2,000. The exports of cotton goods from the port of New York for the wee October 14, were as follows:—

Bales. To Chine 248
To Cisplatine Republic 248
To Cisplatine Republic 18
To British Australia 25
To Liverpool 56
To Dutch West Indies 56
To Dunish West Indies 100

and city trade were in fair request. Hosiery continued to be dull.

In foreign goods, the trade was not active; but considered, to be in the main, of a healthy character, for desirable and seasonable descriptions of goods, while fancy articles of silks, ribbons, &c., continued to be depressed. Plan worsted and woollen dress goods were not pressed upon the market. Black silks and other lines of plain goods were held with confidence. Some siyles of prints, with small figures, were saleable at fair prices. Heavy woollen goods were dull, while light articles, including fancy vestings, &c., were in fair demand.

The auction sales the past week, for the season of the year, were large, embracing as usual lines of continental and other fancy goods, and generelly at low figures.

A sale embracing 148 lots of Saxony dress goods was made to-day, which dragged, and in most cases realized lower figures.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Total., 106,579 54,873 3,976 19,191 118,896 22,068

The exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ending Oct 12 were, to Great Britain 2,988 bbls. flour; to British Provinces and other places, 33,029 bbls. flour, 5,000 bushels wheat, 1,370 bushels corn.

BESSWAX—Sales of 1,400 lbs. were made at 33c.

COPYER was steady, with sales of 600 bags Rio at 11 igc. and 40 do at 11 igc. 800 bags and 150 bbls. Jamaica were sold at p. t. and 100 do. Maracaibo at p. t.

COTTON.—The market was unchanged in its one, and before the Africa's news was received, the sales embraced about 400 bales, within the following range of prices:— NEW YORK CLASSPICATION.

Upland. Florida. Mobile. N. O. Tr.

Ordinary. 834 834 834 834
Middling. 1134 1134 1137 1134
Middling fair. 12 12 1234 1234
Middling fair. 12 12 1234 1234
Middling fair. 12 12 12 124 123

FREGURS.—To Liverpool, \$400 boxes cheese were takenper steamer at 40s, and 1,500 bbis. flour do. at 28, 13, dd.
To Glasgow, 500 bbis. flour were engaged at 28, 3d. To Hamburg,
100 bales of cotton were engaged by steamer at 26, and
500 bbis. rosin were engaged by steamer at 26, and
500 bbis. rosin were engaged by steamer for the 1st.
November at 38.

FRUT.—The market for raisins was firmer, with select
of about 1,000 boxes, including M. R. 's at 52 20, and
layers at \$2 40.

Genry Clorus.—Sales of 200 a 300 bales were made at
11c. a 11 3c.

General Corner Sales of 200 a 300 bales were made at 11c. a 11 ½c.

Hay "Sales of 800 bales were made for shipment at 65c. a 68c. a 70c.

Hugs.—The market has been dult this week, and ales have been to a small extent at last week's rates, miporters do not offer their stocks, feeling condent that a expert demand must spring up, which will improve prices here. The sales have been—6,500 dry Busnos Ayres, 25½c. six months; 2,800 dry Oronoco, 23c. six months; 1,700 dry Rio Grande, 25c. six months; 1,800 dry Mexican, 22½c. six months; 1,700 wet saited Callao, private terms; 2,000 western shanghters, do.; 1,500 cty do. do.; 500 country do., 9½c. cash.

Bos.—Sales 100 ton Scotch pig were made at \$23 a \$22.50, six months.

Lather.—The demand this week have been very light and prices favor buyers. The stock is large and increasing rapidly.

Molaszes.—A sale of 10 hhds. clayed was made at 24c., with 100 bbls. New Orleans at p. t.

Provisions.—Fork—The market was heavy, with a tendency towards lower prices; the sales included 400 a 500 bbls. mess at \$15.25 a \$15.30; clear do. at \$17.25, and prime at \$10 62½ a \$10.70. Beef was in better demand, and new was framer, while the sales mistaced about 500 bbls, including country prime at \$4, country mess \$4.56, and new repacked do. at \$10 a \$11. Beef hams steady and sales limited. Cut meats were unchanged. Lard was steady, with sales of 500 bbls and therees at 11c. a 11½c.

Seen.—A sale of 2,300 bags Calcutta linseed to arrive, was made in Boston at \$1.55.

Stocars.—The sales embraced about 1,150 hhds. Ouba muscovado, \$50 of which brought from 6½c. a 6½c., and the remainder were made on p. t., and 350 hbds. melado at p. t.

Tonacco.—The article is inactive. Selections are held too high, and for medium little inquiry. The sales embraced about 4, and 50c. a 5½c., and the remainder were made on p. t., and 350 hbds. melado on jab, and for medium little inquiry. The sales substoced at p. t.

Wenstry.—Sales of about 300 bbls. were reported at 29c. a 29½c.

Wool.—The market continues act

The business in the retail trade at Washington mar-ket during the past week has been noted for its briskness,

with slight changes in almost every kind of marketable produce. In meat trade the wholesale price has advanced with slight changes in almost every kind of marketable produce. In meat trade the wholesale price has advanced a little, but it has not extended to the retail trade. Butter has advanced from 1c. to 2c. per pound on prime qualities. The price of eggs has also advanced. In the game trade we noticed that venison has commenced to arrive from the State of Maine and the northern part of this State. Partridges and prairie chickens are quite plenty and seil at low prices. In the article of apples, Freach & Braw, in their last circular, state that the extensive break in the canal above Schenectady cuts off the receipts by way of that route, and the market is to day quite bare of good apples. It is said that a week to ten days must elapse before boats can pass the break, and in the meantime apples must be comparatively scarce and high, offering good inducements for prompt shipments of choice fruit by the most expeditious routes. Should the weather be unseasonably warm, much of the fruit that is now delayed would reach market in poor order. In any event the present scarcity must be followed by a temporary glut and corresponding low prices. Quotations are now difficult to make, the transactions of the day not being sufficient to establish any market rate.

The potato rot in New Jersey, to which alluston was made in the last report, still continues its ravages in the great potato districts, and is said to be very general. The supplies from the North are entirely free frem disease. Pears are very scarce. Fine eating pears are very light, they arrive slowly both from the South and East. Quinces are very scarce, and those that arrive are quite poor. In the article of honey a full supply has arrived and is sold at low prices.

We make the following quotations of the retail prices at

ow prices.

We make the following quotations of the retail prices at

We make the following quotations of the retail prices at Washington market:—
Boxr.—Siroin steak, 15c. per lb.; porter house do., 18c.; rump do., 14c; reasting pieces, 13c. a 15c.; chuck reast, 10c. a 22c.; corned pieces, 16c. a 12c.

Metrox.—Cheps, 14c. per lb.; hind quarters, 12c. a 14c.; fore quarters, 8c. a 9c.; himb, 12c. a 14c.

Vza.—Cutlets, 16c. a 18c. per lb.; fore quarters, 9c.; lbind quarters, 12c.

BUTTER, EGGS, &c.—Orabgs county butter, 28c. a 30c. per lb.; Western, 16c. a 26c.; State, 20c. a 24c.; cheese, 1c.; eggs, 13 for 25c.

FOUTIEY AND GAME.—Wild pigeons, \$1 per doz.; fowls, 11c. a 18c. per lb.; broilers, 50c. per pair; rossing chickens, 75c. per pair; squabs, \$2 a \$2 25 per doz.; smipe, 50c. a \$1 50 per doz.; turkeys, 18c. per lb.; tance ducks, 56c. a \$1 50 per doz.; turkeys, 18c. per lb.; tance ducks, 56c. a \$1 50 per pair; spring chickens, 14c. a 16c. per lb.; wood duck, 75c. a \$1 per pair; geese, \$1 a \$1 50 each; rabbits, 50c. per pair; pair; ducks, 75c. per pair; guals, \$1 50 a \$1 5 per doz.; ceed birds, 75c. per doz.

Veneson, 15c. a 17c. per lb.; Guinea fowls, 75c. a \$1 per pair; curlew, \$1 50 a \$2 per pair.

Fish.—Codish. 8c. per lb.; founders, 6c.; cels, 12c.;

doz.

VKNSON, 15c. a 17c. per ib.; Guinea fowls, 75c. a \$1 per pair; curlew, \$1 50 a \$2 per pair.

Fish.—Codish, 6c. per lb.; flounders, 6c.; cels, 12c.; pergies, 6c.; blackish, 8c. a 10c.; sea base, 10c.; striped base, 12c.; e. 13c.; bernebee calmon, 50c.; haddock, 6c.; brook trout, 50c.; bluedish, 10c.; kingdsh, 15c.; \$2 pains, 55c. a \$1. (obsters, 6c. per lb.; soft shell crabs, 37c. a 75c. per dozen.

From.—Western apples, \$2 a \$2 50 per barrei; common do., \$1 25; orange physins, \$2; red streaks, \$1 50 a \$1.75; twenty oz. pippins, \$2; red streaks, \$1 50 a \$1.75; twenty oz. pippins, \$2; 25; fall pippins, \$2 a \$2 50 per bal; cooking apples, half peck, 18c.; peaches, \$2 50 a \$3 per barkei; preserving do., \$1 75 a \$2 25 per basket; Bartlett pears, 37c. a 50c. per quart; lsabelia grapes, 18c. a 25c. per lb.; sweet water do., \$1 per lb.; plums, 37c. a 50c. per peck; cranberries, 15c. a 25c. per quart; barbarries, 31 per peck; quinces, \$1 50 a \$2 50 per hundred; crab apples, 52c. half peck; cooking pears, 25c. half peck.

VEGETALIES.—Peachblow petatoes, \$1 76 per barrei; Mercer do., \$1 75; buckeye do., \$1 50; Dyckman do., \$1 50; wweet potatoes, \$2 50 a \$3; tormatoes, \$7c. a 50c. per pasket; pratules, 92c. a 3c. per head; equines, \$6 c. a 50c. per basket; cap plants, 6c. a 50c. per huselt; cabbage, 5c. a 8c. per head; caulidawer, 12c. a 50c. per head; equipping, 6c. a 50c. per half pack; table celery, 12c. ner bunch; lecks, 6c. a 5c. per half pack; table celery, 12c. ner bunch; lecks, 6c. a 8c. per half pack; table celery, 12c. ner bunch; lecks, 6c. a 8c. per half pack; table celery, 12c. ner bunch; lecks, 6c. a 8c. per half pack; table celery, 12c. ner bunch; lecks, 6c. a 8c. per barrei; white onious, \$1 50 a \$1 75 per barrei; Mann squash, \$1 per barrei; chestnuts, \$6 per bushel; bickory nuts, \$1 50 a \$1 75 per barrei; chestnuts, \$6 per bushel; bickory nuts, \$1 50 a \$1 75 per barrei; chestnuts, \$6 per bunch; bickory nuts, \$1 50 a \$1 75 per barrei; chestnuts, \$6 per bunch; bickory nuts, \$1 50 a \$1 75 per barrei; che

The Grain Trade in Chicago.

[From the Chicago Democrat, Oct. 11.]

The receipts of flour and grain at Chicago for the past week were 899,126 bushels, against 734,773 bushels in the same week last year. Of the receipts last week, flour being reduced to wheat, 694,809 bushels are wheat, against 41,600 bushels in the same week last year, giving an increase for the week of 245,200 bushels of wheat alone. The tables published in our market report this morning show that in all articles except that of own, there is a large increase. In corn there is a decrease of 210,538 bushels. New corn has began to make its appearance, and as the prospect is good for high opening prices, we shall soon have large receipts of this ocreal. The stock of corn in store here is very light, being only 15,955 bushels. It has never been so small before during the last ten years. The Grain Trade in Chicago. bushels. It has never been as last ten years.

The following tables will exhibit the total receipts since January 1, up to date, compared with those of 1858 up to the same time:—

1858. 1859.

Flour, bbls. 397,209.
Wheat, bushels 8,563,129
Corn 8,062,730
Oats 1,873,441 450,877 5,596,836 4,096,199 956,464 145,997 268,985 13,326,838 f 7,167,469 moy. Last

Third week. 28,911 411,878 34,697 51,890 11,238 16,211 Wheat. Corn. Coats. Ryc. Barley. 14,592 65,742 Total...........899,125 962,804 Flour 24,818
Wheat 317,510
Corn 263,136
Oats 16,046
Rye 1,664
Barley 12,278 24,815 14,981 .734,758 753,306

The shipments for the past week have been large, amounting to 713,887 bushels.

The wheat market during the week has been excited, and prices have ranged fully as bigh as hast week's rates, closing yesterday with an advance of three or four coals on the lowest rates of the previous wook.

Exports of Breadstnffs from Toronto-Canada—The Reciprocity Trenty.

The Costom Roses returns, says the Toronto Globs, copied from the official records, give 65,339 bushels of wheat and 4,542 barrels of flour as the total amount ex-